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OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

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George W. Millett,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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POETRY.

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

MR. EDITOR,—The following lines were written after reading an extract from Farnham's Travels in Oregon. They may be considered for the most part a sort of paraphraze of the description of an Indian who was, to use his own words, "a splendid gentleman, a finished scholar, a critic on English and Roman literature," and had left civilized life to become a Trapper on the Rocky Mountains. If you see fit to give them a corner in your paper, they are at your service.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN.

How the rapt spirit mounts to the sublime,
In contemplation of this Indian wild.
Not "the poor Indian with untutored mind,"
But rich in science, in learning's gifts,
In the free gifts of nature richer still.
When taken from his native wilds, and taught
The manner, and the modes of other men,
To taste their luxuries, to feel their chains.
He loved the sciences; but what the use
Of all their truths to him?
Why should he wish
To measure mountains that his strength could scale?
Did legends of his tribe e'er speak to him
Of angles, and of quadrants? No, they spoke
Of spirits in each vale, each wood, and stream;
Warriors who could not rest if unrevenged,
Of sons who fell attempting to appease
The manes of murdered Sires, of loving maids
Who fell beside the bier of their beloved,
Or leaped from cliffs, like Sappho, to blot out
Hopeless, unholy love 'neath the dark wave.
He had been taught
The most sublime of all the sciences,
Yet what to him its use? Why should he wish
To calculate Eclipses, to mark out
The paths of brilliant Comets, or to make
Trite calculations on their substances?
He always knew such things to be the work
Of the Great Spirit; he can always look
Up to the cause of Nature through His works.
What need has he
Of Lunar? For the green, embowered shores,
And headlands are well known, by which he glides
His swift canoe.
He could not bear to change
The frank, freehearted hospitality,
The generous honor of the native state,
The perfect independence of his race,
Free as the waters flowing from the hills,
For selfishness, deception, villany,
And love of wealth, and power, with the control
Of customs, laws, and forms, contrived to emit
Fictitious virtues, endless forms of vice,
That spring like worms, & weeds, where e'er the plow
Has torn the soil, permitting crowds to live
Where one free spirit would have felt controlled.
What to him
The arts of Agriculture, Peace, or War?
His nature, like the pine
Which shades his wigwam, is too mighty, grand,
The fibre is too strong to form a stock
On which to graft the Violet, or the Rose
Of polished life.
It is not in the nature of his race
With mere descriptions to sit down content,
Although the style be rich, and beautiful,
Or verse harmonious in which 'tis given.
For not the periods
Of burning eloquence, the mighty, grand,
And gorgeous imaginings can show
To Indians eye the grand realities,
The treasures of magnificence that reign
In everlasting mountains, and that live
Within the silent, deep, untrodden vales.
Their Braves delight
To watch the green life springing on the hills,
The yellow death in Autumn, tinging o'er
The forest, with its thousand glorious hues;
They sternly sing
To brave the tempest as it trembling hangs
Upon the brows of everlasting hills,
Sweeps in dread ruin o'er the boundless plain,
And roves in madness through the foaming wave.

Thus let him live, thus die, his dirge should be
The fall of rushing waters, and his tomb
The silent, vast, untrodden wilderness. S.

REPARTEE.—When Darius offered Alexander ten thousand talents to divide Asia equally with him, he answered—"The earth cannot bear two suns, nor Asia two kings."

Parmenio, a friend of Alexander's, hearing the great offer Darius had made, said—"Were I Alexander, I would accept them." "So would I," replied Alexander, "*were I Parmenio.*"

POPULAR TALES.

AHMED THE COBBLER.

CONCLUDED.

As Ahmed did not return to his house Sittara only heard of his elevation from common rumor. She saw, with despair, that her wishes for his advancement had been then accomplished, but that all her own desires had been entirely frustrated. Her husband was chief astrologer—the very situation she had set her heart on: he was rich enough to enable his wife to surpass all the ladies of Isfahan in the number of her slaves, and the finery of her clothes and jewels whenever she went to the Hemmam: but he had married a princess: and his former wife, according to custom, was banished from his house, and condemned to live on whatever pittance she might receive from a man whose love and esteem she had forever forfeited. These thoughts distracted her mind; her envy was excited by the account she daily heard of Ahmed's happiness, and of the beauty of the princess; and she now became anxious only for his destruction, looking on him as the sole cause of her disappointment.

An opportunity of indulging her revengeful feelings was not wanting. The king of Seestan had sent an emerald of extraordinary size and brilliancy, as a present to the king of Irek. It was carefully enclosed in a box, to which there were three keys; and one of them was in charge to each of the three confidential servants employed to convey it. When they reached Isfahan, the box was opened, but the emerald was gone.—Nothing could exceed their consternation: each accused the other; as the lock was not broken it was evident one of them must be the thief.—They consulted what was to be done. To conceal what had happened, was impossible: the very attempt would have brought death on them all. It was resolved, therefore, to lay the whole matter before the king, and beg that by his great wisdom he would detect the culpirt, and that he would show mercy to the other two.

The king heard the story with astonishment but was unable to find any clew by which he might ascertain the truth. He summoned his ozier and all the wisest men of his court: but they were as much at a loss as their master. The report spread through the city, and Sittara thought she had now the means of working her husband's ruin. She solicited a private audience of his majesty, on the plea of having a communication of importance to make. Her request was granted. On entering the royal presence, she threw herself at his feet, exclaiming, 'Pardon, O king, my having so long concealed the guilt of my husband Ahmed, whose alliance is a disgrace to the royal blood. He is no astrologer, but the associate of thieves, and by that means only did he discover the royal treasure. If any doubts are entertained of my speaking the truth, let his majesty command Ahmed to recover the emera'd which the servants of the king of Seestan have stolen. Surely, the man who, by his wonderful art, ascertained where all the treasure of the kingdom was concealed, will find it in easy matter to discover a single precious stone.

The king, who loved his son-in-law, was grieved by this information. Still, as the honor of his family was concerned, he resolved to put Ahmed to the test, and, if he found him an impostor, to vindicate the royal dignity by his condign punishment He therefore sent for Ahmed, told him what had happened, and added, I give you twenty days to discover who stole the emerald.—If you succeed you shall be raised to the highest honors of the state. If not, you shall suffer death for having deceived me.

Poor Ahmed quitted the presence quite disconsolate. The princess, perceiving his affliction, inquired the cause. Ahmed was by nature as sincere as he was pious and humble. He related, without concealment or disguise, every event of his past life, and concluded with these words; You thus see, from what I have said, how incapable I am of doing what your father enjoins. My life must answer for it; and my only consolation is I shall, [illegible] relieve you from a husband whom, [illegible] must despise.

'I only love you the better, my dear, Ahmed, for your sincerity and truth,' said the princess. 'One who had been so favored by Heaven must be dear to every pious heart. Be of good cheer, I will turn astrologer this time, and see whether I can find out the thief. All that I require is, that you endeavor to be composed, while I consult the stars and make my calculation.

Ahmed delighted by this proof of affection, and re-assured confidence of her manner, promised to be obedient, and said he would only venture to assist her exertions by his earnest prayers to that Power which had never deserted him.

The princess immediately invited the messengers from the king of Seestan to her palace.—They were surprised at the invitation, and still more at their reception. 'You are strangers,' she said to them, and come from a powerful king It is my wish to show you every attention. As to the lost emerald, think no more of it; it is a mere trifle. I will intercede with the king, my father to give himself no further concern on the subject, being convinced that it has been lost by one of those strange accidents for which it is unable to account.'

The princes entertained the strangers for several days, during that time the emerald seemed to be forgotten. She conversed with them freely, inquiring particularly of Seestan and the countries they had seen on their travels. Flattered by her condescension, they became confident of their safety, and were delighted with their royal patroness. The princess, seeing them completely off their guard, turned the conversation one evening on wonderful occurrences, and after each had related his story, said, 'I will now recount to you some events in my life, which you will, I think, deem more extraordinary than any you have ever heard.

I am my fathers's only child and have therefore been a favorite from my birth. I was brought up in the belief that I could command whatever this world can afford, and was taught that unbounded liberality was the first and most princely of virtues. I early resolved to surpass every former example of generosity. I thought my power of doing good and making every body happy, was as unlimited as my wish to do so; and I could not conceive the existence of misery beyond my power to relieve. When I was eighteen I was betrothed to my cousin, a young prince, who excelled all others in beauty of person and nobleness of mind, and I fancied myself at the summit of my happiness. It chanced, however that on the morning of my nuptials, I went to walk in a garden near the palace, where I had been accustomed to spend some hours daily from my childhood. The old gardener, with whose cheerfulness I had often been amused, met me. Seeing him look very miserable, I asked him what was the matter. He evaded a direct answer, but I insisted upon his disclosing the cause of his grief, declaring, at the same time, my determination to remove it.

'You cannot relive me,' said the old man, with a deep sigh; 'it is out of your power, my beloved princess, to heal the wound of which I am dying.'

My pride was roused, and I exclaimed, 'I swear—'

Do not swear, said the gardener, seizing my hand.

'I do swear,' I repeated, irritated by the opposition. 'I will stop at nothing to make you happy, and I further swear that I will not leave this spot until you reveal the grief which preys upon you.'

The old man seeing my resolution, spoke with tremulous emotion as follows:

'Princess, you know not what you have done. Behold a man who has dared, for these two years to look upon you with an eye of admiration: his love has at length reached such a pitch that without you he must be wretched forever; and unless you consent to meet him in the garden tonight, and become his bride instead of that of the prince, he must die.'

Shocked by this unforseen declaration and trembling at the thought of my oath, I tried to reason with the old gardener, and offered him all the wealth I possessed.

'I told you,' he replied, 'beautiful princess, that you could not make me happy. I endeavored to prevent your rash vow, and nothing but that should have drawn from me the secret of my heart. Death I know, is my fate: for I cannot live and see you the wife of another. Leave me to die. Go to your husband; go to the enjoyment of your pomp and riches; but never again pretend to the exercise of power which depends upon a thousand circumstances that no human being can regulate or controle.

This speech conveyed a bitter reproach. I would have sacrificed my life a hundred times, sooner than stain my honor by marrying this man; but I had made a vow in the face of heaven, and to break it seemed sacrilege. Besides, I earnestly wished to die undeceived in my favorite notion, that I could make all who came near me happy. Under the struggle of these different feelings, I told the gradener that his desire should be granted, and that I would meet him in the garden an hour before midnight. After this assurance, I went away resolved in my own mind, not to outlive the disgrace to which I had doomed myself.

I passed the day in the deepest melancholy.—A little before midnight I contrived to dismiss my attendants, and arrayed in my bridal apparel, which was covered with the richest jewels, I went towards the garden. I had not proceeded many yards when I was met by a thief, who, seizing me, said 'Let me strip you madam, of those ornaments; if you make the least noise, instant death awaits you. In my state of mind, such threats frightened me a little. I wished to die, but I wished before I died to fulfil my vow. I told my story to the thief, beseaching him to let me pass, and pledging my word to return, that he might not be disappointed of his booty.—After some hesitation he allowed me to proceed.

I had not got many steps, when I encountered a furious lion, which had broken loose from my father's menagerie. Knowing the merciful nature of this animal, towards the weak and defenceless, I dropped on my knees, repeated my story, and assured if he would let me fulfil my vow, I would come back to him as ready to be distroyed as he could be to make me his prey. The lion steped aside, and I went into the garden.

I found the old gardener all impatient for my arrival. He flew to meet me, exclaiming I was an angel. I told him I was resigned to my engagement, but had not long to live. He started and asked what I ment. I gave him an account of my meeting with the thief and the lion.—'Wretch that I am!' cried the gardener, 'how much misery have I caused! But bad as I am, I am not worse than a thief or a beast of prey.

I was completely relieved by these words, and granted the forgiviness desired; but having determined in spite of the gardener's remonstrances to keep my promise to the thief and the lion, I refused to accept his protection. On leaving the garden the lion met me. 'Noble lion,' I said, 'I am come as I promised you.' I then related to him how the gardener had absolved me from my vow, and expressed a hope that the king of beast would not belie his renown for generosity. The lion again stepped aside, and I proceeded to the thief, who was still standing where I left him.—I told him I was now in his power, but that before he stripped me, I must relate wha thad happened since our last meeting. Having heard me he turned away saying, 'I am not meaner than a poor gardiner, nor more cruel than a hungry lion: I will not injure what they have respected'.

Delighted with my escapes, I returned to my father's palace, where I was united to my cousin with whom I lived hapily to his death; persuaded however, that the power of human beings to do good is very limited, and that when they leave the narrow path marked out for them by their Maker, they not only loose their object but wander far into error and guilt by attempting more than it is possible to perform.

The princess paused, and was glad to see her guests so enchanted with her story, that it banished every other thought from their minds. After a few moments she turned to one of them and asked, 'Now, wh ch think you showed the greatest virtue in his forbearance, the gardener, the thief, or the lion?'

'The gardener, assuredly,' was his answer;—'to abandon so lovely a prize when so nearly his own.'

'And what is your opinion?' said the princess to his neighbor.

'I think the lion was the most generous; he must have been very hungry; and, in such a state it was a great forbearance to refrain from devouring so dainty a morsel.'

'You both seem to me quite wrong,' said the third impatiently; 'the thief had by far the most merit. Gracious heavens! to have within his grasp such wealth, and to refrain from taking it! I could not have believed it possible, unless the princess herself had assured us of the fact.'

The princess now, assuming an air of dignity, said to the first who spoke, 'You, I percieve, are an admirer of the ladies;' to the second, 'you are an epicure;' and, turning to the third, who was already pale with fright, 'you, my friend, have the emerald in your possession. You have betrayed yourself, and nothing but an immediate confession can save your life.'

The guilty man's countenance removed all doubt; and when the princess renewed her assurance of safety, he threw himself at her feet, acknowledged his offence, and gave her the emerald which he carried concealed about him.—The princess rose, went to her husband, and said 'There, Ahmed, what do you think of the success of my calculations?' She then related the whole circumstance, and bade him carry the jewel to her father, adding, 'I trust he will feel a greater admiration than ever for my husband the wonderful astrologer.'

Ahmed took the emerald in silent astonishment and went with it to the king of whom he requested a private audience. On its being granted, he presented the emerald. The king dazzled by its brilliant size, loaded his son-in-law with the most extravagant praises, extolling him as superior to any astrologer who had ever been seen in the world. Poor Ahmed, conscious how little he deserved such praise, threw himself at the king's feet, and begged that he might be allowed to speak the truth, as he was readier to die than continue imposing on his majesty's goodness.—'You impose on me!' said the king, 'that is impossible. Did you not recover my treasure?—have you not brought me this emerald?'

'True, O king!' said Ahmed; 'I have done so, but without possessing that science for which I have gained a reputation. He then told his story from first to last with perfect sincerity.—The king showed great displeasure while listening to his earlier adventures, but when Ahmed related the story of the emerald, intermingling his tale with fervent expressions of admiration for the wonderful wisdom and virtue of the princess, he heard him with delight. After he had finished, the king summoned his vizer and chief councillors, and desired that his daughter might also attend; and when they were all assembled, he spake as follows:

'Daughter, I have learned the history of thy husband from his own lips. I have also heard much in confirmation of the belief that I have long entertained, that thy goodness and knowledge are ever greater than thy beauty.

They prove that thou wert born to rule—and I obey the will of Heaven, and consult the happiness of my people, when I resign my power into thy hands, being resolved to seek that repose which my declining years require. As to thy husband, thou wilt dispose of him as it pleases thee. His birth, I always knew was low; but I thought that his wisdom and learning raised him to a level with the highest rank, these, it now appears, he does not possess. If thou deemest his alliance a disgrace, divorce him. If, on the other hand, thou art willing to keep him as thy husband, do so, and give him such share as thou thinkest fit in the authority that I now commit to thee.

The princess knelt to kiss her father's hand, and answered, 'May my father's life and reign be prolonged for his daughter's happiness, and for that of his subjects. I am a weak woman, altogether unequal to the task which his too fond love would impose on me. If my humble council is listened to, my father will continue to govern his people, whose gratitude and veneration will make obedience light, and rule easy. As to Ahmed, I love and esteem him; he is sensible, sincere and pious, and I deem myself fortunate in having for my husband a man so peculiarly favored and protected by Heaven. What, my dear, are high rank and brilliant talents, without religion and virtue. They are as plants that bear gaudy blossoms, but yield no fruit.'

The king was delighted with his daughter's wisdom and affection. 'Your advice,' said he, 'my beloved daughter, shall be followed. I will continue to govern my kingdom, while you and Ahmed shall assist me with your councils.'

The good cobbler was soon afterwards nominated vizer, and the same virtue and piety which had obtained him respect in the humblest sphere of life, caused him to be loved and esteemed in the high station to which he was elevated.

The designs of Sittara were discovered, but her guilt was pardoned. She was left with a mere subsistence, a prey to disappointment—for she continued to the last to sigh for that splendor she had seen displayed by the chief astrologer's wife at the Hemmam—thereby affording a salutary lesson to those who admit envy into their bosoms, and endeavor to attain their ends by unreasonable and unjustifiable means.—[Sir J. Malcom's Sketches of Persia.

POWER OF THE PEACE PRINCIPLES.

The following beautiful story is told by a correspondedt of the Boston Courier, to illustrate the unconquerable power of peace principles. The little town mentioned got along very well without a military department

I have read of a certain regiment ordered to march into a small town (in the Tyrol, I think,) and take it. It chanced that the place was settled by a colony who believed the Gospel of Christ, and proved their faith by works. A courier from a neighboring village informed them that troops were advancing to take the town. They quietly answered, "If they will take it they must." Soldiers soon came riding in, with colors flying, and fifes piping shrill defiance. They looked round for an enemy, and saw the farmer at his plough, the blacksmith at his anvil, and the women at their churns and spinning wheels. Babies crowded to hear the music, and boys ran out to see the pretty trainers, with feathers and bright buttons, "the harlequins of the nienteenth century."

Of course none of these were in proper position to be shot at.

"Where are your soldiers?" they asked.

"We have none," was the brief reply.

"But we have come to take the town."

"Well friends, it lies before you."

"But is there here nobody to fight?"

"No; we are all Christians."

Here was an emergency altogether unprovided for by the military schools. This was a sort of resistance which no bullet could hit; a fortress perfectly bomb proof. The commander was perplexed.

"If there is nobody to fight with, of course we cannot fight," said he. "It is impossable to take such a town as this."

So he ordered the horses' heads to be turned about, and they carried the human animals out of the village, as guiltless as when they entered, and perchance somewhat wiser.

COLLECTING A BILL, OR THE FIX.—A gentleman from New York, who had been in Boston for the purpose of collecting some money due him in that city, was about returning, when he found that one bill of $100 had been overlooked. His landlord, who knew the debtor, thought it a doubtful case; but added that if it was collectable at all, a tall Yankee, then dunning a lodger in another part of the room, would move it out the man. Calling him up, therefore, he introduced him to the creditor, who showed him the account.

"Squire, 'taint much use trying, I guess. I know that critter. You might as well try to squeeze ile out of Bunker Hill Monument, as to try to collect a debt of him. But any how, what'll you give, supposin' I try?"

"Well, sir, the bill is $100. I'll give you—yes, I'll give you half, if you will collect it."

"Agreed!" replied the collector: "there's no harm in trying, any how."

Some weeks after, the creditor happened to be in Boston, and in walking up Tremont street, encountered his enterprising friend.

"Look here!" said he, "I had considerable luck with that bill of your'n. You see; I stuck to him like a dog to a root, but for the first week or to it wasn't no use' not a bit. If he was home, he was short; if he wasn't home I could get no satisfaction. By and by, says I, after going sixteen times, I'll fix ye; so I sot down on the door step and sot all day and part of the evening, and I began about ten o'clock he gin in. He paid me *my half and I gin up the note*?"

SEVERE UPON LAWYERS

When Peter the Great was sojourning in England, for the purpose of making himself acquainted with its various *crafts*, in pursuance of his plan he attended at Westminister Hall, during a trial conducted by certain of the most eminent counsel of the day. At its conclusion he was asked what he thought of the system of English Jurisprudence? "When I left Russia," he replied, "there were three lawyers in St. Petersburg, as soon as I return I'll hang two of them."

SIGN OF A SINGER.

"An' Cuff, will ye be after tipping us a little bit of a *sang* this cowld mornin?" exclaimed a son of the Emerald Isle to a brother of the sable race, a colaborer in the division and subdivision of wood.

"Golly massa, I can't sing!",

"Can't sing! and what is yer log stuck in the middle of yer *fut* for, like a bird's if ye can't sing?"

TEXAS—GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER.

HERMITAGE, Feb. 12, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 23d ult. has been received, and with it the Madisonion, containing Gov. Glimer's letter on the subject of the annexation of Texas to the United States.

You are not mistaken in supposing that I have formed an opinion on this interesting subject. It occupied much of my attention during my presidency, and I am sure has lost none of its importance by what has since transpired.

Soon after my election in 1829, it was made known to me by Mr. Erwin, formerly our minister at the court of Madrid, that whilst at that court he had laid the foundation of a treaty with Spain for the cession of the Floridas, and the settlement of the boundary of Louisiana, fixing the western limit of the latter at the Rio Grand,* agreeably to the understanding of France—that he had written home to our goverment for powers to complete and sign this negotiation; but that, instead of receiving such authority, the negotiation was taken out of his hands and transferred to Washington, and a new treaty was here concluded, by which the Sabine, and not the Rio Grande, was recognised and established as the boundary of Louisiana.

Finding that these statements were true, and that our goverment did really give up that important territory, when it was at its option to retain it, I was filled with astonishment. The right to the territory, with obtained from France; Spain stood ready to acknowledge it to the Rio Grande, and yet the authority asked by our minister to insert the true boundry was not only withheld, but in lieu of it, limit was adopted which stripped us of the whole of the vast country lying between these two rivers.

On such a subject, I thought with the ancient Romans, that it was right never to cede any land or boundry of the republic, but always to add to it by honorable treaty, thus extending the area of freedom, and it was in accordance with th's feeling that I gave our misister to Mexico instructions to enter upon a negotiation for the retrocession of Texas to the United States.

This negotiation failed, and I shall ever regret it as a misfortune to both Mexico and the United States. Mr Glimer's letter presents many of the considerations which, in my judgment, rendered the step necessary to the peace and harmony of the two countries; but the point in it at that time, which most strongly impelled me to the course I pursued, was the injustice done to us by the surrender of the territory, when it was obvious that I could have been retained without increasing the consideration afterwards given for the Floridas. I could not but feel that the surrender of so vast and important a territory was attributed to an erroneous estimate of the tendency of our institutions, in which there was mingled somewhat of jealousy to the rising greatness of the south and west.

But I forbear to dwell on this part of the history of this question. It is past, and cannot now be undone. We can now only look at it as one of annexation if Texas presents it to us and if she does, I do not hesitate to say that the welfare and happiness of our Union require that it should be accepted.

If, in a miltary point of view alone, the question be examined, it will be found tobe the most important to the United States to be in possession of that territory,

Great Britain has already made treaties with Texas; and we know that far-seeing nation never omits a circumstance in her extensive intercourse with the world which can be turned to account in increasing her military resources. May she not enter into an alliance with Texas? and reserving (as she doubtless will) the northwestern boundry question as a cause of war with us whenever she chooses to declare it, let us suppose that, as an ally with Texas we are to fight her. Previous to such a movement, she could land 20,000 or 30,000 men to Texas, organize them on the Sabine, where her supplies and troops can be concentrated before we have even notice of her intentions; makes a lodgment on the Mississippi; excites the negroes to insurrection; the lower country falls, and overruns the whole South and west.

In the mean while she is also moving an army along the upper western frontier from Canada, which, in co-operation with the army from Texas, spreads ruin and havoc from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

Who can estimate the national loss we may sustain, before such a movement could be repelled with such force as we could organize on short notice?

Remember that Texas borders upon us, on our west, to 2 degrees of north latitude, and is our southern boundry to the Pacific. Remember, also, that if annexed to the United States, our western boundry would be the Rio Grande, which is of itself a fortification, on account of its extensive, barren, and uninhabitable plains With such a barrier on our west, we are invincible. The whole Europen world could not, in combination against us, make an impression on our Union. Our population on the Pacific would rapidly increase, and soon be strong enough for the protection of our eastern whalers, and in the worst event, could always be sustained by timely aids from the intermediate country.

From the Rio Grande, over land, a large army could not march, or be supplied, unless from the gulf by water, which, by vigilance, could always be intercepted; and to march an army near the gulf, they could be harrassed by militia, and detained until an organized force could be raised to meet them.

But I am in danger of running into unnecessary detail, which my debility will not enable me to close. The question is full of, interest, also, as it affects our domestic relations, and as it may bear upon those of Mexico to us, I will not undertake to follow it out to its consequences in those respects; though I must say that, in all its aspects, the annexation of Texas to the United States promises to enlarge the circle of free institutions, and is essential to the United States, praticularly as lessening probabilities of future collision with foreign powers, and giving them greater efficiency in spreading the blessings of peace.

I return you my thanks for your kind letter on this subject, and subscribe myself, with great sincerity,

Your friend and obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

Hon A. V. BROWN.

P.S. The papers furnished me by Mr. Erwin, to which I have referred in this letter, can be placed in your possession if desired.

A. J.

* That this boundary could have been obtained, was known to the late minister to Spain; but the claim of the Spanish government was probably the Colorado—certainly not further west than the Sabine.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, APRIL 9, 1844.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it was have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*Calhoun.*

TAXING MORTGAGED PROPERTY.

During the past winter this subject has been under discussion in the Massachusetts Legislature. The Committee on the Judiciary reported that it was inexpedient to legislate upon the subject. Mr. Boutwell moved to recommit the Report with instructions to report a Bill having the following provisions, viz:—

1st. That any Mortgagor might in the month of May, annually, give notice to the Assessors of any city, town, &c. of the name and residence of the Mortgagee, the amount of the debt secured by mortgage and remaining unpaid. And it shall be the duty of the Assessors to assess all taxes upon the value of the mortgage to the Mortgagee, and all taxes upon the right to redeem upon the Mortgagor.

2d. Any Mortgagor of real estate may pay the tax assessed to the Mortgagee, and the amount so paid shall be allowed by the Mortgagee in the payment of interest or debt secured by mortgage.

3d. No Mortgagee shall be taxed for money at interest which is secured by mortgage upon real estate except agreeably to the provisions of this act.

The fourth article in the Bill relates to the assignment of the mortgage, in which case the taxes are assessed to the Assignee.

Mr. Boutwell made the following remarks on his motion to recommit with instructions:—

"Mr. Boutwell said he had no desire to consume time, but he wished for an expression of opinion upon the subject. It was well known that a great part of the attention of the Legislature was directed to matters in which the farmer of the Commonwealth had little or no interest. It may be well to bestow a small portion of time to a subject in which so many of our citizens are concerned. They do not ask you to pass a bill based upon these instructions, but only to consider the evil and determine whether any remedy in your power will remove it. This is not an extraordinary demand.

The policy of the State, whether just or not, has broken down the agricultural interest. Formerly, Massachusetts, by her position, was protected from the competition of the West. By the construction of the Western Railroad, to which the State had given aid, the protection of distance and natural obstacles has been removed. The insulated position of the State was to the farmer, what duties and imposts are to the manufacturer—saving him from the competition of those who can produce at less cost. You have opened the markets of the seaboard to the products of the rich and unnumbered acres of the West. Abolish all laws which prohibit or restrict the importation of foreign goods, and you will do for the manufacturer what you have already done for the farmer—only to a less degree. There is no country which has so great an advantage over our manufacturer, as the West has over our farmers. Yet the latter have not only consented to those improvements which have lessened the profits of their business, but will yet be called upon to contribute to their execution.

Notwithstanding this policy has been so fatal to their interests, they ask no favor—only simple justice. It is well known that a portion of the real estate, and particularly among agriculturists is subject to a mortgage. A farmer with a farm worth $2000, encumbered by a mortgages of $1000, pays a tax on what he owns and on what he owes. The proposition is, that the tax upon the value of the mortgage shall be assessed to the mortgagee, and the tax upon the right in equity to redeem the estate, to the mortgagor. The gentlemen from Boston (Mr. Stevenson) contended, that if we pass such a law, we violate the contract between the parties. This is an error. The morgagee, if he be an honest man, now pays a tax upon all his money at interest.—These instructions provide that he shall not pay a tax upon money at interest which is secured by a mortgage upon real estate, except agreeably to the provisions of the act. Now it can make no difference to the mortgagee whether he pays a tax upon money at interest, or upon the property which is held as security—unless indeed, under the present system, he escape taxation altogether.

It makes no difference to the mortgagee, and he has no cause to complain. Neither does it make any difference to the town in which the estate lies, for the taxes are assessed upon the land as heretofore. The only change, and that a very beneficial one, is to the mortgagor. Instead of paying taxes upon what he does not own he will be assessed for his real property. This is the object of our efforts. The great principle of taxation is that every one shall contribute in proportion to his wealth.

But the gentleman objects to the bill, that it will not be practicable. He denounces it as a wild theory. Now to theorize correctly it the highest object of human effort.

The gentleman will recollect that in the last session of the Legislature, when the act which requires corporations to make returns was under consideration, a colleague of his, not now a member, declared that the bill was a mere theory; that the returns would not be made, and if made, would afford no information to the assessors. What knowledge have we derived from experience upon this subject? The Mayor of Boston states that the valuation of that city has been increased more than $1,000,000 and there is not a city or town in this State which has not been benefitted in an equal proportion. What was wild and fanciful theory then, has now become important history.

But the gentleman from Lowell (Mr. Knowles) says, "pass this law, and the capitalist will say, tax me, and I withdrawn my loan." Now capitalists will act from interest, and is there any better subject of investment than real estate? If they purchased stocks in any corporations, the assessors are informed of the fact, and assess the taxes accordingly. The government should afford no refuge from taxation. Money invested upon mortgage will be taxed but once, and no good reason can be urged against it. But I can have no sympathy with that feeling if it exist, which would avenge itself upon the innocent debtor. Nor can I believe that such a spirit is among us. But if it be, it affords no reason for rejecting this proposition. The first clause of the instructions provides that the mortgagor may give notice of the mortgage to the assessor—otherwise he will be taxed for the whole estate. Now by these instructions you place the power in the debtor's hands to disclose the name of the mortgagee or not, as he sees fit. If he choose to pay the tax, from fear or any other cause, he cannot say that the law is unjust. But the gentleman from Boston says that the mortgagee will compel the mortgagor to pay the taxes in addition to the legal interest. There is no fear of this. Our laws have provided that any consideration in adition to the legal interest is made usury. Here then is a perfect remedy, and capitalists would hardly incur so great a risk for the small advantage they might gain thereby.

Our farmers as well as Mortgagees cannot fail to perceive the justice of Mr. B's remarks, and of the Bill he proposed. Such a Bill if adopted in this State would go far to alleviate much of the trouble which arises in consequence of mortgaged property. It would equalize the taxes—relieve the mortgagor, and prevent the taxing of property twice. We are fully of opinion that something of the kind should be adopted. The Senate of our own State had a Bill before it a long time this winter concerning mortgaged property; but the object of it we never succeeded in ascertaining. But however just and righteous such a measure would be in this or any other State it was voted down in Massachusetts. It was rejected by a small majority, which shows that there is strong feeling in its favor, and gives reason to believe that such a measure will sooner or later receive the sanction of Law. The vote resulted in 129 for and 142 against.

NO ACCOUNTING FOR TASTE.

A correspondent of the Bangor Courier, signing himself "Belshazzar," speaks thus of the late Legislature:—

"Since the *birth* of locofocoism, which event happened about the year 1830 of the Christian era, perhaps no Legislature has, by its acts done so much to entitle itself to such profound contempt from their constituents—has entailed upon itself so much of unadulterated disgrace—in short, prostituted the honor and responsibility of the State, to such an extent, as the present. As the "white weed" in the soil exterminates all that is desirable to the farmer, vitiating every thing with which it comes in contact and producing only that which is base, so is radical locofocoism."

This "Belshazzar" is probably a cousin german to that one spoken of in the Old Testament; and has, without doubt, received lessons of government from that noble Prince. This "Belshazzar" has likewise about the same abhorrence of Locofocoism in this State that Belshazzar of old had to the authority and government of Cyrus, yet the authority of Cyrus was perfect, his government wise, judicious and prosperous. When Belshazzar of old saw the hand writing on the wall, which interpreted, meant that his kingdom should be taken from him, be divided and given to others, it is said that "his knees smote together." He did not heed the warning, however, but continued on in revelry till the troops of the enemy were in possession of his kingdom. The Lord favored the movements of Cyrus, but destroyed the movements and hopes of Belshazzar. This modern "Belshazzar," who is a good representative of the Clay Whig Party, has seen, or might have seen, the hand writing on the wall, which being interpreted, means that there is neither decency, honor or patriotism in the Federal party, and their [illegible] shall be scattered, their leaders destroyed, and their policy come to nought. They do not however have the foreseeing [illegible] warning, although their efforts have always resulted in disgrace—their leaders been discomfitted, and their [illegible] overthrown. In the [illegible] "Belshazzar" is [illegible] wisdom, foresight to every [illegible] of need, and [illegible] many successful and prosperous in all their enterprises—going on from conquering to conquer. Surely, the Lord must be their helper. If "Belshazzar's" knees do not tremble and smite together under the judicious rule of locofocoism, it must be because he possesses more stupidity and less conscience than his "illustrious predecessor." "Belshazzar" makes his principal stab at the recent law in relation to the Militia. He thinks we "shall soon have three hundred and sixty-five little republics in this State, with a superior code of Jurisprudence and Militia Generals." We think the people will not agree with Mr. Belshazzar on this subject; and moreover that they would advise him to "lay low" and "keep dark" till he can pen a more reasonable and connected article than the one he has just written for the Courier.

The following judicious article we find in the Lewiston Falls Advertiser. It contrasts finely with the one from "Belshazzar."

"At the close of the late session of the Legislature, a law was passed which abolishes all millitary musters and trainings in the State.

The soldiers are to be called together once a year, simply for inspection of their equipments. This is an important movement. One we think which tells more for the honor of the State and the enlightenment of its citizens, than a whole age of legislation could have done, while bound by former notions. We congratulate the people that they are so nearly free from an incubus which has done nothing but drain their pockets, bring out the worst qualities of the worst men, and foster the worst passions, without having a single good thing to recommend it.

Men of sense, long ago looked upon a millitary life as the last loop-hole of fame, and millitary offices have long been beggars, or accepted by those who know no difference between the use of sword and a carving-knife.

It is a decided movement in reform; one not to be mistaken, but evincing that public opinion has reached a higher tone than it ever before assumed, up through all the changes of past generations. We glory in the independence of that body thas has struck such a decisive blow at one of the most stupendous humbugs of the times.—And had no other work been preformed during the whole session, we could say, well done, faithful servants.—*Laus Deo.*

☞Over fifteen hundred thousand pounds of Wool were imported into Boston during the quarter ending July, 1843, under the 5 per cent clause of the present Tariff law. This is a mere nominal duty of about *three mills* per pound. The doctrines of free trade would not permit wool to be brought into this country thus cheap. This is the wool which comes in competition with that of our farmers, and prevents their realizing as much for it as they otherwise would. After this wool is manufactured the duty on the cloth made from it is from 50 to 200 per cent. Thus the Whig policy favors the manufacturer from 50 to 200 per cent, while it favors the producer but 5 per cent; and yet this horrid system of inequality and injustice is tolerated by all, and upheld and supported by a great political party.

☞Col. Johnson has written a letter to several gentlemen in answer to the question, whether he was in favor of the annexation of Texas to the United States, wherein he says, "I am in favor of the annexation upon equal ground with the original States, when it shall be in accordance with the sentiment and wishes of a majority of the people of the United States, and the people of the Territory consenting." This is plain English. He says the Constitutional question was settled when Louisiana was purchased—and in addition to this Texas was a part of that purchase.

Lead Mine in Uxbridge, Mass.—Some gentlemen from N. Y. have recently commenced digging ore, supposed to be lead, on the farm of a Mr. Chilon in Uxbridge. The ore was first discovered several years since, and specimens were carried to N. Y. to be examined by Chemists.—A gentleman informed the editor of the Worcester Spy that he had seen pieces of the ore thrown into the fire and that it melted like lead. It emits a strong sulphurous smell while burning.

☞A correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says, that Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Clay have been written to in order to ascertain their opinions on the subject of the annexation of Texas.

☞Great numbers of emigrants are said to be making their way to Oregon. Before we go thither we should wish to know into whose hands in would finally fall—whether into the hands of the United States or Great Britain. If into the later we should prefer to stay at home.

☞Jonathan C. Codington, late Post Master at N. Y., has been nominated by the Democrats as a candidate for Mayor of that city.

☞Gen. Appleton, of Portland, has been nominated by the Temperance party as a candidate for Mayor of that city.

Congressional Elections in the 5th and 7th Districts. At the elections in these Districts a week ago yesterday, it being the fourth trial, it is supposed that Mr. Cary is chosen in the 7th, but that there is no choice in the 5th. In 30 towns heard from Mr. Cary had a gain of 300 votes, giving him a majority over all others. Mr. White, in the fifth District composed of Somerset and Waldo, fails of an election on account of irreconcilable divisions in our own ranks. We hear from all quarters that Mr. White is an intelligent farmer and a good man, consequently his defeat is the more to be lamented.

☞Mr. Webster is strongly opposed to the annexation of Texas to the United States.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Delegates from many of the Washingtonian Societies in the County of Oxford, with others friendly to the cause of Temperance, and members of the several Societies, met in Convention at the Congregational Meetinghouse in Sumner on Wednesday the sixth day of March inst. and choose Col. Aaron Parsons, of Buckfield, Chairman, and Thomas Chase, of Buckfield, Sec'y.

A. D. White, James Hersey 3d, and Zury Robinson were chosen a committee to receive the credentials of members present from the several Societies, who reported as follows:—

From the Washingtonian Society of Turner,—Seth Sampson, Isaac Gross, Washington Long, Timothy Ludden.

North Turner,—Josiah Keen, John A. Kimball, David House, Cornelius F. Richardson.

Buckfield,—Addison G. Cole, A. D. White, W. B. Bennett, Alexander Robinson.

East Buckfield,—David B. Reckord, James Hussey Jr Edmund Irish.

East Hartford,—Lemuel Cole, Jr. Geo. W. Starbird, Geo. A. Bryant, John S. Robinson.

Sumner,—Joseph Robinson, Wm. Allen.

Sumner, west branch,—Nath'l O. Ryerson, Samuel Coburn, Nahum Barnes.

Sumner, east branch,—Levi Bryant, Sharon Robinson, Samuel Palmer.

Sumner, north branch,—Lot Hall.

North Paris,—Apolos Osgood.

Prayer by Rev. S. Sewall.

Voted, To organize a County Washingtonian Society. Chose T. Ludden, James Hersey, 3d, and Edmund Irish, Jr. a committee to nominate officers and draft a Constitution for such Society, who reported the following:—

This Society shall be called the Oxford County Washingtonian Society, and have for its officers a President, two Vice Presidents, a Recording and a Corresponding Secretary, a prudential Committee of the foregoing officers, a Committee of Arrangements of one from each town having members of this Society, and the one belonging to the town in which any meeting of this Society shall be held, shall be Chairman for that occasion. The officers shall be nominated by a Committee of the Society subject to a vote of the same. There shall be an annual meeting for the choice of officers on the first Wednesday of September, and at such other times as the Society shall direct, at which time the subject of Washintonian Temperance alone shall be discussed.

All persons friendly to the above principles may become members of this Society, to remain such on the condition of entire abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

The Committee reported a list of officers, viz:
Apolos Osgood, President.
Seth Sampson, Vice President.
Lot Hall, Vice President.
Thomas Chase, Recording Secretary.
Timothy Ludden, Corresponding Sec'y.
John Conant, John A. Kimball, Alpheus Lane, R. K. Goodenow, A. D. White, Commiuee of Arrangements; all of whom were chosen.

The Committee of Arraugement through their Chairman now reported, that "Father Hayes" being present would address the Society, which was listened to with great interest, after which the same Committee reported the following Resolves, which, after an animated and interesting discussion, were adopted.

Resolved, That the time has fully come, when the friends of Temperance should avail themselves of the law, as a dernier resort, to put an end to the unhallowed traffic in ardent spirits.

Resolved, That we have little confidence in those *temperance* men, who, while they applaud, and bid us Godspeed, refuse to join our ranks, or deny themselves the social glass.

Resolved, That energetic and persevering effort in the friends of Temperance, is the only right course to ensure ultimate success—a universal triumph.

Resolved, That professors of religion, in this enlightened day, who stand aloof from the temperance cause, are doing greater injury than the drunkard, and incuring great guilt.

By Samuel F. Brown, Esq.

Resolved, That one of the most important means of promoting temperance and securing it as a principal of human action, is the consistent example of its professors.

By Timothy Ludden, Esq.

Resolved, That our Mothers, Wives, Sisters, and Daughters, possess an unbounded influence

Voted to adjourn to the Baptist Meeting-house in this town to-morrow at ten o'clock.

March 7. Met according to adjournment.

Prayer by Rev. Allen Barrows.

The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements further reported, bespeaking attention to an address from our venerable "Father Hayes," after which a report from the several Washingtonian Societies here represented, through their delegates, all which was listened to with great interest and profound attention.

Voted, That the Secretary cause the proceedings of this Society to be made public through the press.

Voted, That this meeting be adjourned to meet again at Buckfield Village at nine o'clock A. M. on the first Wednesday of September next.

THOMAS CHASE, Secretary.

Sumner, March 7, 1844.

The Christian Mirror, Zion's Advocate, and Washingtonian Journal, are requested to copy.

HOMŒPATHY.—A writer in the last Age pretends that he has received great benefits from the Homœpathic practice as administered to him by a German Physician of Augusta. He says "that Doctors often disagree in regard to a man's disease, and as a matter of course in regard to the proper remedy, and this too when a mistake would be fatal under the old system of administering enormous doses of medicinal poisons. Not so with Homœpathy, which claims to have discovered by actual experiment that the smallest quantity of the proper medicine is all that is necessary to check the disease. If, therefore, a mistake is made by the Physician as to the nature of the remedy demanded, no injury results to the patient from so minute a quantity of medicine."

This is queer reasoning on Homœpathic principles, and we apprehend the writer is entirely ignorant of his subject. He says the "smallest quantity" of medicine is all that is necessary to cure disease; and that there is no danger resulting from it. Now according to the decision of a Homœpathic Physician, there is no *danger* of a "large quantity" of their medicine; for although a child has swallowed a whole phial full of their Pills, of the strongest kind, by accident, when a single pill was a great dose for an adult, yet when the physician arrived, who was sent for in great haste, he said there was no danger, for there was so "*great a dose that it destroyed the effect.*" This is contrary to common reasoning and common induction. On Homœpathic principles such principles such reasoning plainly shows that the less the dose the greater the effect; and if so, in order to vomit a man instead of taking two tea spoons full of ipecac, as usual, we should take a single grain of the article, dissolve it in a hogshead of water and take the millionth part of a drop for a dose. Now if it destroys the effect of a medicine to take a large quantity of it, and renders it harmless, while a small, "minute" quantity of the same medicine was powerful, and would remove obstinate diseases, reason would teach us that a still minuter quantity would render the medicine powerful and exceedingly dangerous.

The writer in the Age pretends that the "*smallest quantity*" of medicine is even necessary to cure disease and that it *is not dangerous*. This must be a mistake, and one of so serious a nature that it is highly important it should be corrected forthwith. Such errors as these going before the people in all their naked deformity will have a direct tendency to bring the practice of Homœpathy into disrepute. If the writer had said that a patient could be cured by a "*very minute quantity*," or a "*very small quantity*," or used any language that did not convey superlative or least degree of minuteness, he would have spoken within proper limits, and his doctrines would not be in the way of producing fatal consequences. But, to say that the "smallest quantity" of a medicine is necessary to a sick man, it is a dangerous idea; because a man cannot possibly conceive of the "smallest quantity" of a medicine, or any thing else. Therefore it would be entering upon the hazzardous region of untried experiment. Will not the writer reconsider.—COMM.

Portland Municipal Election.—Emery, Dem. 583. Greely, Fed. 771; Appleton, Temp. 458 votes for Mayor. No choice.

The Whigs elected a majority of the Aldermen and Councilmen.

☞There will be an "Appeal to the Democracy," an Extra from the Age—an Extra Argus, and an Extra Democrat during the Presidential campaign.

Where is an "Extra American," or an Extra sometra something from the American office? We should be glad to see it forth coming. We want a "Rifle," or a "Harpoon," or a "Torch," or something else of the kind to hunt Coons with in this State.

☞S. S. Prentiss, of Miss. was in Portland last week, blowing his bugle for Clay.

☞The Herkimer Journal, an able and influential Whig paper has lately "gone over the dam." The editor has retired, saying that he cannot support a man of Clay's character and principles. Many of his supporters go with him. We are glad to hear that some of the Whigs have consciences.

☞Clay is on a tour in the Southern States electioneering for himself.

WAR AT CINCINNATI.—An odd sort of a disturbance is mentioned by the city papers of the 28th ult, The Commercial says:—

"Yesterday there was quite a gathering on Fourth street near Walnut, in the morning and at noon. We heard that the cause of the small excitement was this: The First Presbyterian Church claims the ground sixteen feet two inches square, on which the building of Independence Fire Engine and Hose Co. No. 3, stands and they had issued orders to the workman, now engaged in excavating between the Engine House and Walnut street to proceed to take down said Engine House, as they wished to build there.

The fire company holding as they think a right to the ground having a writing from the college and a posession of twenty three years undisturbed came forth to protect their property and succeed in driving off the workman without violence. They immediately filled their engines with water and there is a supply of that article at hand, together with barrel or two of *lamp-black*, which was obtained to mix with the water, and stood ready all day for any further attempt that might have been made on their house and property. In the meantime, the workman in the employ of the Church, continued excavating on the other part of the lot through the day. The firemen are determined not to give up their property, but at the same time they offer everything fair.

They will sell out or purchase the ground back of their house, but they will not see it demolished without a just compensation. They have fifteen hundred firemen ready—water and engines to any amount, and lamp-black to give its color and thickness."

A CURIOSITY.—The following precious compound of ignorance and presumption was given, as a recipe for the cure of consumption by a quack of this vicinity. We have the original before us.

"Take inglish rabbite skin and put it on the stummuch over the pit of the stummuck you can by it to Augusta.

Take crime and molasses and water hot take every morning before eating and noon no coffe nor tea nor tomuch salte greese—Eet fresh beefe broilde on the fire coles."

From the daily American.

THE TRADING POLITICIAN.

POLITICS, to many minds, is but an exciting game of hazard. They watch it;—they bet on it;—they regard anxiously the moves of their opponents;—and when the final throw is made they feel all the gambler's agony. It is the absorbing passions—aye, *passion*—of their lives. It makes them forget home, wife, children, friends, and the social fireside. It causes them to neglect business, run into debt, and finally become bankrupts.

Young men always commence their political career with romantic notions of the patriotism of the party with which they connect themselves, and they engage in the great work of saving their country with a noble zeal. But, by and by, they the prevailing epidemic. They *want* office—they *must* have office;—they *will* have office.—So they turn every energy to this point. They bore their friends abroad—they growl at their wives at home. In short they sink from the lofty chivalry, with which they commenced their political and gallant tournament, down to cringing, whining, hungry, office seeking politicians.

Politics is a miserable thing to trade in. It don't pay; and those who find themselves on the border-land of this miserable business had better back out at once. If need be, saw wood. That is honorable and certain. But let the dice of the great political gaming table alone. Too often, to your sorrow, will you find them loaded.

If office-seekers were a luxury, like diamonds, we should probably modify our advice accordingly. But it is well known that no office goes a begging. The lanes and avenues to the public crib are thronged with dense masses of human beings, and the air is wearied with their clamorous outcries. Look at the scene of 1841, when twenty thousand applicants were gathered at one time in the city of Washington, for office! Why, the White House was beseiged as by a mob, and the steps of Gen. Harrison were followed by an innumerable multitude of those hungry bloodhounds. They haunted the old man to cover, and were "in at the death." For 1845, both parties have commenced parcelling out the offices. We have heard persons mentioned—whigs and democrats—who are to be Collector and Postmaster of Portland!

YOUNG MEN, beware of this mania! It is a dangerous disease. We knew a gentleman once who had it so badely that he was an open candidate for all offices from Governor to Constable. He commenced with a fortune, and ended a bankrupt and drunkard.

Don't, then make politics your means of living. Stick—stick—stick to your proper business!

Yet, in spite of all we have said, we would earnestly advise every man to adopt a political creed—to do it do it understandingly—and then to act with the party that may agree with his views. In this country the government is committed to the care of the people. They are the *sovereigns*. They should therefore, see that right men and right measure have the ascendancy. Our objection is not to being *patriots*, but *traiding politicians*. The former character is ennobling—the latter degrading. Love of country will prove itself at the *ballot box*, for

> "*That* is the power which comes as still
> As snow flakes upon the sod;
> And executes a freeman's will
> As lightning does the will of God."

Martin Van Buren and the War of 1812—An honest expression of opinion from an Enemy.

Notwithstanding the ultra Federalism of Col. Wm. L. Stone, the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser, he is, in common language, a very clever sort of man, and in the instance we are about to notice has exhibited an honest desire to do rightly and justly, whether or not it meets the views of the party with which he acts. Mr. Isaac Wells, of Avon, in this State, addressed a letter to Col. Stone on behalf of several persons who were debating the question of Mr. Van Buren's position and policy with reference to the war of 1812, requesting from him a history of the day. Col. Stone in a leading editorial replies:

"We prefer giving a public answer to the communication for several reasons. We think Mr. Van Buren has not been fairly dealt by in the matter referred to. * * The war being declared, *it is due to Mr. Van Buren to say that no public man in the State supported it more thoroughly, heartily and zealously throughout, than he did!* Such we know, is not the received opinion in many parts of the country: *especialy in the distant States*; and we frequently see attempts making in the presses opposed to him, to render him unpopular by charging him with opposition to the war itself, as well as to Mr. Madison. *But the charge is untrue!*"

We have not extracted the whole of the Colonel's remarks on this subject, for we have not the space to spare. We have quoted enough, however, to exhibit the want of honesty and truth in "the presses opposed to Mr. Van Buren" in relation to the oft repeated and widly circulated slander, about the war. This false and innocuous as it has proven to be, has been made much of in the hands of the enemy. Now that Col. Stone, a prince and ruler among the Federal Whigs, has exhibited the matter in its true and proper light we shall see whether or not any of the *other* "presses opposed to Mr. Van Buren," will act with the same degree of honesty and justice and follow in the wake of the Commercial. For this one movement, coming from a Whig of the oldest and best brand, we ought to feel grateful, and thank the man who dare defy the "scowls of political friends for sake of frankness and justice."—*N. Y. Plebeian.*

Indian Wit.—The "Coddo Gazette" relates an anecdote, told to the editor by Governor Butler, who had lately returned from the Indian country which shows in a strong light the natural wit and penetration of the red man of the forest.

It appears that Governor Butler, in order to show the good feeling and friendship existing between the United States and the Western tribes of Indians, requested Stanley the young artist who accompanied him on his late visit to the Indians, country, "to sketch two hands, embracing each other; the one of a red man the other of a white man, with the "calumet of peace" above them, which was done in the most exquisite style of that young and highly gifted painter.

After the completion, the young Camanche chief to whom he was about to present it proposed very appropriately in addition to the picture by drawing under the hands, and in immediate proximity, the head of a bull-dog, to bite, as he said the hand which proved treacherous. The group was finished according to desire, and transferred to the Indians, to their great amusement and gratification."

CONNECTICUT.

The election for Governor, Legislature, &c. occurred last Monday.

There is no election of Governor.

The Hartford Courant, (federal paper) of April 2, publishes returns from all the towns in the State except seven. The majority against Baldwin, the federal candidate, thus far, is 178. The ramaining seven towns gave a majority against him last November of 333. The Courant says, "the majority against him, in the whole State, will be about 400."

The same papers says that of the 21 Senators, the federalists have elected 16, and the democrats 5. The House as far as heard from, stands 96 federalists, 71 Democrats, no choice 35.

The democrats of Connecticut are entitled to great credit, for having done so well, under all the circumstances. Connecticut is thoroughly federal, and always was so. The democrats sometimes carry it but never when the federal party makes any effort.—Augusta Age.

Fatal Duel.—A duel was fought with pistols at Vicksburg, Miss., on the first ult., between Mr Hammet, editor of the Vicksburg Whig, (and brother of the member of Congress from Mississippi,) and Mr. Ryan editor of the Sentinel. At the fourth fire Mr. Ryan fell mortally wounded. He died within ten minutes.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer asserts positively, that Great Britain, has—through a duly accredited Diplomatic Envoy,—formally porposed to Texas a *Treaty*, of which these two articles are to be the basis. 1st. To pay the value of Texas slaves, if Texas will emancipate, 2d., To receive Texas cotton duty free, if Texas will receive certain enumerated articles of British manufactures, duty free—such as cotton and woollen goods—iron and all manufactures of which iron comstitutes a part.

Lord Dexter. "Lord Timothy Dexter" was born in Malden, Massachusetts, in 1743. He is said to have been as industrious and ingenious when a youth as he was foolish and fortunate in mature age. He was apprentised by his father to a leather-dresser, and, on attaining the age of twenty-one years, embarked in the buisness on his own account, and for a long time carried it on successfully. He also amassed a large sum of money buying depreciated notes, and selling them for their full nominal value, and by marrying a rich widow. Having secured a liberal fortune, he 'set up for a lord,' and for many years lived in vulgar, magnificance at Newburyport, where he had a splended mansion and a fine estate.—Every thing about him was unique and absurd. Fifteen theusand dollars' worth of wooden statues adorned his grounds? his dress was a mixture of the militia captin's and the Roman senator's: his coach was like the car of heathen deity; and his 'literary composures' were as odd and stupid as he was himself. His "Pickle for the Knowing Ones, Or, Plain Truth in a Home-spun Dress," is a collection of proverbs, aphorisms and observations, new and old, so wretchedly written that it is difficult to discover theis meaning. It has, within a few years, however, been reprinted; and a life of the auther was written by the late Samuel L. Knapp. We copy the following note from the last pge of the second edition of it:

NOTE TO DEXTER'S SECOND EDTION

Founder mister printer the Nowing ones complane of my book the fust edtion had no stops I put in A nuf and they moy pepper and salt it as they plese

[illegible]

HOW TO MAKE AN UNPRODUDTIVE TREE BEAR.—A lady of our acquaintance, took us into her garden a few days ago, were we shown an apple tree which she informed us had been planted for ten or more years; but had never till last year borne any fruit. In looking over an old volume, she accidently met with what purported to be a remedy for this unproductiveness, which was simply to cut from each limb, one inch in width, and immediately replace it by, tying it on with a rag until it adhered again. Early last spring she tried this experiment upon the tree we speak of, leaving, however, two or three limbs untouched. The result was, that in the autum it was filled with apples; but it is worthy of remark that those limbs only which had been cut, bore fruit. The operation is very simple, and as it has proved successful in this instance, we have no hesitation in recommending its trial in similar cases.—[Reading Gazette.

GREAT BANK ROBBERY.—The Madison branch of the State Bank of Indiana was forcibly entered on the night of the 16th ult., and robbed of the large sum $27,360. A reward of $2000 is offered for the recovory of the money, and an additional $1000 for the arrest and conviction of the thief.

Mark the young man who is in the habit, of lounging about the corners of the street on the Sabbath, with a big shelalah in his hand and a segar in his mouth, smoking like a volcano during eruption, of standing in doorways looking modest females out of countenance and detailing slanders detrimental to their characters—mark the man, and if, in the long run, he does not turn out a sot, a libertine, or a town pauper—then never trust past experience as a precedent.—Port. Tribune.

Singular Taste.—An English gentleman of education, and, so far we know, of irreproachable character, left England some eighteen months since, with intention of spending some years in a solitary cell in one of our prisons. He applied at the Eastern Penitentiary, but was denied admission. He insisted on a place in the cells, and while he averred that he abhorred the idea of committing a crime, stated that he would do so to insure the accomplisement of his wishes. He was, of course, arrested upon his threat, and required by the Mayor to give bail. In default of bail, he was committed to the Moyamensing prison, where he has remained for thirteen months. The prison doors are, and have long been opened to him, but he refuses to leave his cell: and, as his daily labor supports him, he is permitted to remain. He is in the full possession of his faculties; is cheerful, and preforms all the labor of an ordinary convict. But though engaged ten hours each day at the loom, he pursues his mathematical and other studies with great perseverance and energy. He converses with great intelligence, and is obviously, from education and association, a gentleman. This is a singular instance of voluntary and self-inflicted penance, if such it be, and the satisfaction which it seems to confer upon its subject: proves that the discipline of that excellent institution is far from cruel.—Phila. Forum.

☞Sublime, ain't it?

Machine Poetry—Ground out for the Maine Farmer.

"Polly, your Bustle sticks out a feet."

One charming day in the month of May,
While tripping gaily thro' Water Street;
I met Bill McCloud who cried aloud,
"Polly, your bustle sticks out a feet!"

I did not stop to answer this fop;
But swiftly flew on, a friend to meet;
As I pass'd a store, sang ten boys of more,
"Polly, your bustle sticks out a feet!"

Onward I went, "lickerty bent,"
Scarcely touching the ground with my feet;
I pass'd Miss Sweat, who said in a fret,
"Polly, your bustle sticks out a feet!"

All this I knew to be vefy true—
Glad would she be to have one as neat;
But as she had none, she thought to spurn
Wy fine bustle that "sticks out a feet."

To church one day I chanced to stray;
And politely was offered a seat;
When Miss Nancy Strong said "Set along;
Polly—your bustle sticks out a feet."

Let them rant and rail, my bustle assail;
I care not a fig; but deem it meet
For one of my age, at this late stage,
To have her bustle "stick out a feet."

Ev'ry one knows well, the truth I tell,
(And you may print it in your fine sheet,)
That to please a man, no woman can,
Unless her bustle "sticks out a feet."

Now you'll show your wit, to hot say a whit
Against these bustles, so nice and sweet!
True as you are alive, the girls will contrive
To make their bustles "stick out a feet."

POLLY ROSEBUD.

Bustle City, March 1844.

READ THIS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE virtues of these Pills are now cheerfully and universally acknowledged by their great popularity and extensive circulation, and few who perUse this article will be found unacquainted with some proofs of their real excellence, and many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experiance in favor of this delightful medicine.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are designed to ASSIST NATURE in restoring the various organs to a healthy action, by CLEANSING the Stomach and bowels, and PURIFYING the whole System from those morbid and corrupt humors which in most cases are the cause of disease, and thus gives to the patient health for sickness, and cheerfulness for dispondency.

The unparalleled success which has attended the use of these Pills has introduced some unprincipled persons to manufacture a SPURIOUS ARTICLE, which they endeavor to palm on the unsuspecting as the GENUINE MEDICINE, hence the importance of purchasing only of the regular advertised Agents.

N. B. Remember Thomas Crocker is the only regular authorized Agent for the sale of the above invaluable Medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.—ist24

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of

HUBBARD & MARBLE,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call on either of them and settle the same immediately.

HIRAM HUBBARD.
JARVIS C. MARBLE.

Paris, April 6, 1844. 48

CAUTION.

THIS may certify that my wife Diana Doble left me on the 22d day of Feb. last, and has fled to parts unknown to me, and this is to forbid all persons harboring, hiring, or trusting her on my account, for I will not pay debts of her contracting after this date.

WM. DOBLE.

Sumner, Feb. 22, 1844. 48

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of hand signed by me, and of the following purport, to wit:—Said Note bears date March 6th, A. D. 1844, and payable to Thomas Crocker or order, for the sum of sixty-six dollars and five cents, due on or by the first day of June next with interest, as the same was given without consideration, or value received.

SEWALL AYER.

Mexico, April 3d, A. D. 1844. 48

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will sell at the residence of Widow Hannah Grover in Bethel, at public Auction, on Monday the twenty-third day of May next at one o'clock P. M.—All the real estate which Jedediah Grover, late of Bethel, died in possession of.

The right of redemption on the homestead farm, it being Lot No. twenty-eight in the fifth Range, containing one hundred acres, the same being mortgaged to Polly Rawson And the right of redemption on Lot No. 26, in the fourth Range, containing ninety-five acres, the same being mortgaged to James F Rawson. Thirty-four acres adjoining land owned by O'Neil W. Robinson Lot No. thirty in the second Range, containing one hundred acres. Thirty-five acres of land adjoining the farm on which Capt Jedediah Grover is now living. Twenty acres of the Southwest corner of the John Hibberd farm. Also, an interest in the real estate which James Wheeler deeded to Jedediah Grover or Ebenezer Greenwood and others. Reserving the Widow's right of Dower in a part of the above parcels of lands. Terms at sale

JEDEDIAH BURBANK.

Bethel, April 4, 1844. 48

Notice of Foreclosure.

SIMON ROBERTS on the tenth day of May, A. D. 1842, mortgaged to Jonathan Scribner a certain lot of land numbered twenty-two in the first Range on the North end of Andover, in the County of Oxford, by his deed of that date; recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Oxford County Volume 66, pages 90 and 91; to which reference is made for a more particular description of the premises, and the conditions therein named. And said mortgage has been assigned to the subscriber, who for breach of the conditions therein mentioned in the non-payment of certain notes therein specified to be paid, claims to foreclose the same.

Dated at Andover, April 3d, A. D. 1844.

48 JOSHUA SMALL.

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

TO be sold at private sale, by License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the following described real estate belonging to Abigail Ann Barker, Elizabeth Barker, and Martha Barker, minor children and heirs of Moses Barker, late of Bethel in said County of Oxford, deceased, viz:—

Eighteen acres of mowing land on the Barker Island.
Thirty acres of pasture land adjoining land of James Grover and Francis Barker.
Also, twenty-six acres of the South end of Lot No. 25, in the third Range in said Bethel.

JEDEDIAH BURBANK, Guardian of said minors.

Bethel, April 4, 1844. 48

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, Paris, Me. March 31, 1844.

Andrews Sullivan 2	Hall Abijah
Andrews John	Humphrey Ebenezer
Andrews Miss Clarisa	Jones Tilden
Albee Harriet E	Jackson Calvin
Bartlett Mrs Bethania	Knight Nathaniel
Besse Miss Olive	Leach Jacob B
Bowker Miss Augusta C	Merrill John R
Bent Miss Augusta	Merrill Silas
Butterfield Mrs Frances 2	Moar John
Bent William	McKenney Henry
Bemis Charles W	Morton Richard
Besse Cyrus	Pratt Mrs Lucy
Berry Levi	Pratt Zebulon
Bennett A Esq	Rogers Edmund
Brown Amos	Ryerson Mrs Elizabeth
Crocker Thomas	Ripley Mrs Susan
Carter Dr W. H	Royal Jesse
County Attorney	Rawson F F
Cole Miss Vesta	Stearns William Jr
Doten Deborah L	Stephens Eleazer
Dean Asa	Stephens Mrs Mahala
Fuller Mrs Hannah	Swift Otis
Fuller Amos	Tubbs Arden
Follett Calvin M	Tufts Joseph
Faunce Ichabod W	Whittemore Isaiah
Hedgdon Roy N C	Warren Ira A
Hammond Ezra	

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has authority from the Judge of the United States District Court for Maine District, to compound any and all debts in the Estates of Simon Parlin; Asa Graham, Jas. McCrillis, Joel Foster, Joseph Brown, Jr., Jeremiah Kimball, William H. Rand, and Nathaniel P. Ryerson.

47 LYMAN RAWSON, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Assignee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree from the Judge of the United States District Court for Maine District, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on *Wednesday, the seventeenth day of April next*, at ten of the clock in the forenoon at the Post Office in Rumford, the following described property, viz:—

All the interest James McCrillis had in 50 acres of land; deeded to him by James Kemson, situated in Rumford adjoining land of Samuel Putnam and Crin Jones, mortgaged to Polly McCrillis, and also to Patten and Long, to secure payment of their respective debts, described in Schedule A. Also.—Cart-wheels and bodies, 3 chains, 1 plough, 2 Ox-yokes, Sleigh and harness, 1 harrow, Ox-sled, iron bar, and lot of old iron, and also, sundry demands belonging to the estate of said McCrillis.

Also—All the interest Jedediah Kimball had to one half of a Water privilege of Mill privilege reserved in a deed to Bennett Lawrence of Lot numbered Ten in the Fourth Range of Lots in Garland. It is subject to a mortgage to Isaac Wheeler to secure notes to him, described in Schedule A. Also all of his interest in and to sundry Executions, Notes and accounts, a Schedule of which, and also of the above named McCrillis' estate, may be seen at the Office of the subscriber in Rumford.

LYMAN RAWSON, Assignee.

March 28, 1844. 47

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JOHN HIGGINS,

late of Porter, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to RUFUS M'INTIRE.

Parsonsfield, March 6th, 1844. 46

NOTICE.

THE the conditions of a certain Deed given by Geo. V. Ellinwood to me (and dated November 7, 1837, and recorded Book 53, Page 347,) having been broken; the said LAND will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at my residence in Bethel, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of April, 1844, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Said land consists of Lot No. 26 and part of Lot No. 27, in the 10th Range in Bethel, being 94 acres, and embracing a good pasture and unimproved land suitable for wood or cultivation.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE SAME TIME,

One BAY MARE, valuable for a Family, or for Farming purposes.
One COW.
One SLEIGH.
Eleven SHEEP.
A quantity of HAY.
A lot of FARMING TOOLS.
A large lot of Household FURNITURE.
A lot of BEEF and PORK.
Some Peas, Beans, Rye, Corn and Oats.
One Boat.—Some Plank, Boards, and other Lumber, and a great variety of articles too numerous to mention.

Six months credit will be given on all sums over [illegible] dollars with good security.

JOHN [illegible]

Bethel, March 18, 1844.

Blanks for Sale Cheap FOR THIS OFFICE.

SLIPS FROM PUNCH'S ALMANAC FOR 1843.

NOTE—By a *mean temperature*: is meant the heat of fires paid for by the day, in second-floor lodgings.

The general use of iron hurdles for cattle will, in all probability, lead to the adoption of *steel pens* for sheep—*Smithfield Club*, 1843.

COOKS in some establishments are called "artists," from the excellent manner in which they can *draw* poultry.

DOMESTIC.—Toast and water is procured in speediest manner by proposing Father Mathew's health at the nearest pump.

King of *Candy* taken prisoner by General Brownrigg. The soldiers of King Candy affording them no *sucker*, Gen. Brownrigg *licks* him.

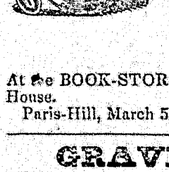
HOUSEHOLD.—A tenant who owes one quarter and knows if he stays another he must pay double before he can be quits, generally quits first.

RESEMBLANCES.

It is a remarkable fact, as has been remarked by some philosophical observer, that every animal, when dressed in human apparel, resembles mankind very strikingly in features. For instance:

Put a frock, bonnet and spectacles on a pig, and it looks like an old woman of eighty. A bull dressed in an overcoat would resemble a lawyer. Tie a few ribbons round a cat, put a fan in its paw, and a boarding school miss is represented. A cockerel infunfo rm is a general to the life. The features of a tiger call to mind those of a sailor. A hedgehog looks like a miser. Dress a monkey in a frock coat, cut of his tail, trim his whiskers, and you have a Broadway dandy. Donkeys resemble a good many people.

BAPTISED.—Upwards of one hundred persons belonging to the Millerite persuation were baptised on the Delaware, at Camden, Monday, during the snow storm.



WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
& TIME-PIECES

Repaired by

B. WALTON,

At the BOOK-STORE nearly opposite the Stage-House.

Paris-Hill, March 5, 1844. 3w

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of WHITE MARBLE and SLATE GRAVE STONES, which he offers for sale as cheap as they can be bought in this State.

Persons wanting Grave Stones are invited to call at my shop before purchasing elsewhere.

CYRUS THOMPSON, JR.

Hartford, June 13, 1843. eoply7

WESTBROOK SEMINARY.

THE SPRING TERM of this Seminary will commence on Monday, the 4th of March next, under the government and instruction of

GEORGE W. TRUE,
AND MOSES B. WALKER.

Thorough instruction will be given as heretofore in the Ancient and Modern languages, and in the various departments of literature and science.

Familiar lectures on various subjects connected with mental and moral culture will be given during the term.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. J. C. Ballard for opening a boarding-house where board can be obtained for $1 per week.

Board in private families, $1,50 for males, $1,25 for females.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

For common English Branches, - - $3,00
" Higher " " - - - - 4,00
" Languages, - - - - - - 5,00

Feb. 6th, 1844. w440

LEWISTON FALLS ACADEMY.

THE [illegible] will commence on MONDAY, [illegible] thorough instruction [illegible] arrangements have been made to [illegible] instruction in Music and Painting. [illegible] to render the Institution worthy [illegible] public patronage. Good board can be obtained upon very reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to the Principal, Mr. EDWARD P. WESTON, or to

SAMUEL TICKARD, Sec'y.

Lewiston Falls, Feb. 7, 1844 3t0

Medical Academy in Maine.

THE [illegible] will [illegible] under the care of MR. ABERNETHY GROVER

The flattering success which has always attended these much experienced young gentlemen in their efforts to instruct the young, gives the Trustees of the Institution assurance that it will continue to receive that share of public patronage which it has had in former times.

There is connected with the Academy for the benefit of students, a Library and Cabinet, conducted by the officers of the Literary Society.

Board in good families, (including lights and wood,) for $1,00 to $1,25. Tuition, $3,00 per quarter.

WILLIAM FRYE, Secretary.

Bethel, Feb. 2, 1844. 3*41

WANTED,

AS a House keeper, a woman of respectability, thirty or forty years of age. In consequence of the helpless situation of my wife, she being afflicted with the infirmities of old age, a strong, robust woman is to be desired. My family contains only myself and wife.

Any one wishing the situation will please forward a line, with the price per week for their services, to

ISAAC HOWE.

Greenwood, March 2, 1843. 3*44

Notice---Freedom.

THIS may certify that I have given to my son *GEORGE W. DOOR*, his time to act and trade for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

his
SILAS ✕ DOOR.
mark.

Peru, Feb. 3, 1844—*40

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

WRIGHT'S
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

The true character of Counterfeiters and sellers of counterfeit Medicines.

NO medicine has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than 'Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.' To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation, since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been so shamelessly and repeatedly counterfeited. Ignorant, envious, avaricious, and unprincipled men, have in different places, manufactured a spurious pill, bearing a superficial resemblance to the true article, but composed either impotent or Deleterious ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

'INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.'

These fraudulent swindlers could never pass off their vile wares upon the public but for the connivance and assistance of (self-styled) respectable druggists, who, for the sake of a little filthy lucre 'lend themselves to this monstrous and unhallowed system of imposition. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine is more criminal than a counterfeitor of current money. The injuries done by the latter seek, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid penury which is extended for the boon of health, and receives instead, the vile drug that protracts and aggravates disease, or to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked.—How melancholly is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a counterfeit substituted for the true medicine, who, but for the venal fraud, might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle.—All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeiters.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtuous indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

CAUTION:

The public will please observe that the genuine medicine has the following wording on the sides of the boxes:

'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL.'
—Indian Purgative—
Of the North American College of Health.

And also around the border of a label will be found in small type, 'Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1840, by WILLIAM WRIGHT, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.'

It will be further observed that the printed direction for using the medicine, which accompanies each box, are also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The slightest attention to the above few particulars will serve to protect the purchaser from fraud, and save the lives of those who may otherwise be endangered by using a counterfeit medicine.

The public will also remember that all those who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

William Wright, Vice President
Of the American College of Health,

and that peddlers are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine article. All unveiling Agents will be provided with a certificate of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base imposters.

The regularly appointed Agents can receive their supplies of the above popular pills, as heretofore, from the only Office and General Depot for the New England States.

198 TREMONT STREET, 198
BOSTON.

Principal Office, and General Depot, 169, Race st. Philadelphia, Pa.

☞All letters relative to the Pills must be addressed thus—*N. E. Office N. A. College of Health*, 198 Tremont St. Boston, Mass."

Beware of the Infected District, in Ann Street, Boston.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed Agents:

AGENTS.

Oxford County.

Andover, Lewis Crockett.
Albany, Thomas Jameson.
Bethel, Kimball & Crocker.
Bethel E., E. M. Carter & Co
Bethel, Walker's Mills, Erastus Hilborn.
Brownfield, Daniel Tyler.
Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood
Canton Mills, J. M. Desbon.
Canton, Holland & Austin.
Dixfield, Charles L. Eustis.
Dixfield E., H. J. Dakin.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Fryeburg N. D. W. O'Brion & Co.
Greenwood, Joseph Stevens.
Hartford, Winslow Hall.
Hiram, Alpheus Spring.
Livermore, Strickland & Morrison.
Livermore N. J. Coolidge.
Livermore (Haine's Corner) Samuel R. Nelson.
Lovell, James Walker.
Mexico, James L. Dolloff.
Norway, Wm. E. Goodnow
Norway N. Jonathan Swift.
Oxford, Craigie's Mills, Charles Durell.
Oxford, Welchville, Brown & Cox.
Paris, Thomas Crocker.
Paris N. Alanson Briggs.
Paris S. O. H. Paine.
Porter, John Higgins.
Rumford Point, J. H. Wardwell.
Rumford Centre, J. Graham.
Rumford Falls, A. Bolster.
Sumner, Jeremiah Howe.
Sumner N. L. & R. Crocker.
Turner, J. Blake & Son.
Turner Centre, Mitchell & Bradford.
Waterford, Chaplin Nelson

N. B. Remember THOMAS CROCKER is the only regular authorized Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.

A fresh supply just received by the Agents in this County, from the New-England Office of the N. A. College of Health, No. 198 Tremont-street, Boston, Mass. eop34—Dec. 26.

Astonishing News!

"THE TIME MAY COME WHEN CONSUMPTION WILL BE CLASSED WITH THE CURABLE DISEASES."—[R. BUTE, M. D., 1652.

THE subscriber announces the gratifying intelligence that he has received from England a large supply of

BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE!

The only Compound known to the Medical Faculty which will CERTAINLY AND PERMANENTLY CURE OF THAT DREADFUL MALADY

CONSUMPTION,

OR [illegible] IN THE CHEST AND LUNGS, such as Colds, [illegible] Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side, [illegible] Inflammation of the Lungs, Bronchitis, [illegible] Hoarseness, Night Sweats, Lumbago, [illegible] Influenza, Whooping Cough, &c.

For the last five years the HUNGARIAN BALSAM has been in extensive use in Great Britain, and throughout the Continent of Europe, where it has completely astonished the Medical Faculty, by its unparalleled success in the cure of

THE MOST HOPELESS CASES

of Consumption ever brought under their notice. In England it has cured thousands upon thousands—of all classes—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and the English papers are full of extravagant eulogiums upon it, and upon its distinguished author. In the Hospitals of Paris and their remedies have been thrown aside by order of the medical observers.

The great merit of Dr. Buchan's Balsam is this—in all cases of Pulmonary complaints it gives IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

A single bottle will reveal its astonishing virtues, and open at once the fountain of health and strength to the afflicted.

TRY IT—TRY IT to-day—to-morrow is uncertain, and in case of life and death should never be appealed to.

IT IS THE ONLY MEDICINE KNOWN WHICH CAN CERTAINLY CURE

CONSUMPTION.

☞The subscriber has been appointed by Dr. Buchan Sole Agent for the United States.

Price of the Balsam, only $1 per bottle, with full directions. Dissertation on Consumption, Notices and Certificates of Remarkable Cures, &c.

DAVID F. BRADLEE,
Sole Agent for the United States.
62 COURT STEET 62
OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF BRATTLE STREET.

Merchants and others in want of any of the above, can be supplied as aforesaid.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore by

WM. E. GOODNOW,
Agent for the County of Oxford.

oc 26, 1843. 3*tf

Administrators' & Guardians'
DEEDS for Sale at this Office.

DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES,

CONSISTING OF

Vegetable Billious Bitters,
Vegetable Billious Pills,
Jaundice Mixture,
Hermorrhoidal, or Pile Powders,
Compound Strengthening Plaster,
Ointment for the cure of Cantaneous Eruptions, and Cough Mixture.

THESE Medicines are purely Vegetable, and extensively used in various parts of the United States, the British Provinces and the West Indies.

They are particularly intended for the removal of Chronic diseases, such as habitual or periodical head ache, Catarrh, Consumption of the lungs—various affections of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, urinary vessels, glands, &c. Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, and some of the preparations, viz. the Billious Bitters, Pills, Jaundice Mixture, and anti-acid preparations—when generally used will operate by opening obstructions, removing all morbid and offensive matter from the stomach and bowels, which he has reason to think is always their effect in all cases within the control of medicine. They operate as preventives in various Epidemical diseases, such as Intermittent, Inflamatory, Billious and common Typus fevers, Inflamations of the Lungs, Bowels, Pleura, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, &c. Also, as preventives to some contagious diseases, such as the Yellow, Scarlet and Putrid fevers, and although there are some contagious diseases which they are not capable, such as small pox, measles, hooping cough, &c., yet he, from many years experience, has become confident, that all who contract any of those diseases, while under the influence of these medicines, taken in accordance as to keep up and maintain a healthy action in the secreta ry and excretory vessels of the digestive organs, are but slightly effected, and are easily managed, whereas, on te contrary, doubtless in many cases, they would prove not only distressing, but uncontrolable and dangerous.

For a more full and particular description of disease, and the medicine to be applied, I beg leave to refer you to my circular in pamphlet form, which may be found wherever the medicines are for sale, and to the remarks accompanying them.

Agents—Oxford County.

HUBBARD & MARBLE, Paris Hill; A. Briggs, North Paris; J. Crockett, Norway Village; J. Wilson, Oxford;—Wm. Walker, Peru; Brock & Co., C. P. Bridgham, Buckfield; Wm. B. Bray, S. B. Holt, N. Turner; J. M. Dodson, Canton; J. Bicknell, Woodstock; Bretton & Washburn, Livermore; J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham, Rumford; C. S. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dolloff, Mexico; L. S. Bourne, Hebron; J. Parsons, C. H. Crafts, Minot; C. S. Packard, Auburn; C. Howe, Sumner.—[April 11, 1843. eop349

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA or PHTHISIC CONSUMPTION WHOOPING COUGH, and all Pulmonary affections and Diseases of the Lungs, this is believed to be the most efficacious Medicine ever known in America, for proof of which we would refer to those who have used it, and to the numerous certificates of Physicians and others attached to the inside wrapper of each bottle.

Dr. Amory Hunting of Franklin, Mass. writes that after having prescribed the usual remedies without relief, and having consulted with several eminent physicians, he has found the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam to have had the desired effect, and recommended it as a safe, convenient and efficacious remedy.

Dr. Thomas Brown, of Concord, N. H., writes that to his knowledge it has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it.

The public are particularly cautioned against the many *Counterfeits or Imitations* which have partially or wholly assumed the name of the genuine article.

☞Be assured that it is not genuine unless one or both of the written signatures of SAMPSON REED or WM. JONAS CUTLER, are found attached to a yellow label on a blue envelope. (All labels of and after the date of Dec. 1839, will have the written name of Wm. Jon'n Cutler.) Prepared by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Low & Reed,) wholesale Druggists, 54 Chatham Street, Boston; and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and country merchants generally.

Price 50 cents.

PARIS, THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply19

$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR
GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Billous, Dyspepte*, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hasack, and Dr Lawson, of Dutchess county; and Hon B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspepsia*, in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Billious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermitten. and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Billious complaints.* These different complaints are each and all from the same, followed by a train of others, equally as distressing, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like cause, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well toned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and restat manure in its vicinity. Laws.

For sale in all or every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Morse Grinnell on each box.

For any enquiries, one small circular is inserted with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

Scotts Winterland, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice
Hiram & Frye.
Waterford, J. Bickwell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Harrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp, O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Bloss, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.

And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent.

FARM For Sale,

SITUATED about one half mile from Paris Hill containing about 115 acres of [illegible] land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, and pasturage lots, and fenced with good stone Wall. Has on it a large and valuable wood lot, a large orchard of grafted fruit, and is also well watered. Its locality is one of the most pleasant in town.

There is a one story dwelling house, one Barn, one Cider house and Mill mostly new, and other out buildings situated on the farm. It is in a good state of cultivation, and cuts from 20 to 25 tons of English Hay.

The Stock and Farming Tools are for sale with the Farm or seperately. Terms reasonable. Apply to

THOMAS HILBORN

Paris, March 16th, 1844. 4*45

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Assignee's Sale.

WILL be sold, by virtue of a License from the United States District Court for the District of Maine, at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the Office of the subscriber, in [illegible] on Wednesday the tenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following estate of Isaac Frost, viz:

The right in equity of redeeming one acre of land, situated in Norway Village, together with the dwelling house, Blacksmith's Shop and Barn thereon—being the same formerly occupied by said Foster, and mortgaged to John Parris and Samuel Foster for about $1150,—mortgage to be exhibited at the sale.

Also, the right to redeem a Pew in the Methodist Meeting House in Norway Village and the Blacksmith tools of said Foster, being a complete set. The said Pew and tools being mortgaged to Ebenezer Hobbs for $60.

Said Assignee gives notice that he is duly authorized to compound the debts due said Foster and that he will attend to that service at his Office each ninety days next after read day of sale,—and that said sale will be adjourned, after selling the right to real estate and tools, until the expiration of said ninety days for the purpose of selling such demands as may be unpaid.

The subscriber will also sell, by virtue of License from said Court, at his Office in Norway, on Thursday the eleventh day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at public Auction, the following estate of John R Chadbourn, viz:—

The right in equity of redeeming one acre of land situated in the town of Oxford, with dwelling house thereon—being house lot numbered three in the first division of house lots in Welchville Village on the South side of the River and East side of the County road—the same being subject to a mortgage for one hundred and seventy five dollars and interest since November, 1837.

The subscriber will also sell, by virtue of License from said Court, at the dwelling house of Elijas Swan, in Paris, on Wednesday the seventeenth day of April next at ten o'clock in the forenoon at public Auction, the following estate of said Elijah Swan, viz:—

The right in equity of redeeming one undivided half of the West end of Lot of land numbered twenty-nine in the fifth Range of Lots in said Paris—the whole being eighty-one acres—subject to a mortgage to John Deering for eighty-one dollars and interest since April 20, A. D. 1835. One wooden clock.

Said Assignee also gives notice that he is duly authorized to compound the debts due said Swan, and that he will attend to that service at his Office in Norway [illegible] ninety days after said sale.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

LEVI WHITMAN, Assignee.

Norway, March 15th, 1844. 3w45

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE, [illegible] Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

JOSEPH STANLEY,

late of Porter, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the [illegible] day of March, A. D. 1844, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service assigned us at the house of Joseph Stanley in said Porter, on the last Saturdays of June and July next, from one to six o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

Dated this 8th day of March, A. D. 1844

DAVID COLCORD, }
FRANCIS L. RICE, } Com'rs

45

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscriber having been appointed, by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

HENRY TIBBETS, Jr.

late of Porter, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the date of March 5th, 1844, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the house of Henry Tibbets, in said Porter, on the last Saturday of May, June and July, from one to six o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

Dated at Porter this 8th day of March, A. D. 1844

DAVID COLCORD, }
JOHN MOULTON, } Com'rs.

45

Notice.

WHAT [illegible] Joseph Wheeler [illegible] Robert A. [illegible] as described in their bond of that date, [illegible] the same mortgage has been assigned to the subscriber, who gives notice that the conditions thereof [illegible] broken, and that he claims for that reason to foreclose the same.

JOHN GROVER

Bethel, March 13, 1844 3w45

SAVE YOUR POSTAGE.

A LIBERAL OFFER

THE NEW ENGLAND BOOK AND PERIODICAL COMPANY have made arrangements by which any person subscribing to them, and paying in advance for a regular subscription, [illegible] any Monthly, Quarterly, or other American Magazine, can have the same supplied by mail, *post paid* to any part of the United States.

All postages are prepaid by the above offer—Persons subscribing to a magazine are not entailed to free postage.

All payments must be made free of expense to us, and in advance.

Post-masters are authorized to frank all monies to pay for periodicals.

All communications must be addressed to the *New England Book and Periodical Company*, 22 Court street, Boston.

N B. Publishers giving this six conspicuous insertions, and sending us a paper marked, shall be entitled to any Magazine they may order, price not to exceed three dollars. 6w45

FREEDOM.

THIS may certify that I have this day given my son MOSES F KIMBALL, his time with power to act and trade for himself during his minority; and that I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debt or debts of his contracting after this date.

ASA KIMBALL.

Attest:—E. C. BEAN.
Bethel, Dec. 6th, 1844. *44

FREEDOM.

THIS may certify that I have this day given my son DANIEL H. DAVIS, a minor, his time with power to act and trade for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debt or debts of his contracting after this date.

HENRY DAVIS.

Attest—G. W. MILLETT.
Paris, March 6th, 1844. 44

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBERLAND & OXFORD,

POLAND, ME.

Standard Periodical for Youth.

A NEW VOLUME OF

ROBERT MERRY'S MUSEUM,

EDITED BY S. G. GOODRICH,

AUTHOR OF PETER PARLEY'S TALES.

Commencing Jan., 1844.

THE publishers of this very popular Magazine for Youth being anxious to be more fully entitled to the success which has attended their efforts, would announce to their patrons that they intend to make the forth coming volume far more interesting than any of its predecessors. The Editorial department will still be under the management of S. G. GOODRICH, Esq., the highly popular author of Peter Parley's Tales, whose fame as one of the most fascinating writers for youth is too extensively diffused to need further comment. A variety of new and pleasing articles are now ready, and will appear in this volume, not inferior in interest, to the 'Travels of Thomas Trotter,' 'The Siberian Sable Hunters,' 'Story of Philip Brusque,' 'Adventures of Robert Merry,' and others which have been finished in the preceding volumes. Every article will be thoroughly digested before it is admitted into the work, and great care will be taken that it shall not contain anything inconsistent with morality and virtue. Commencing in January, we shall also introduce a piece of Music in every number. We have also in progress a variety of new and striking Engravings, designed by Mr. H. Billings, for this work exclusively. In short, the publishers are determined to make this Magazine as good as talent, care, attention and liberal expense can make it, and they respectfully ask ALL Mr. Robert Merry's friends to give them their kind support and encouragement. The Terms of the Museum will continue as before, viz:—

One Dollar per annum, in advance.

In order, however, to give all an opportunity to to peruse Mr. Merry's work, the publishers propose to make the following

☞GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.☜

For $3.00 we will send four copies of the Museum one year.
" 5.00 " 7 " " "
" 10.00 " 15 " " "
" 20.00 " 32 " " "
" 25.00 " 40 " " "

The Count in all cases to be sent in advance, and free from expense to us, and, if convenient, the whole number should be sent to one address. Letters enclosing money for the above work, if post paid or free, may be sent at OUR RISK, provided the money is enclosed in the presence of the Post Master.

Address G. M. ATWOOD, Gardiner, Me.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Assignee's Sale.

BY virtue of an Order of the United States District Court, for the District of Maine, I will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the Store of Samuel Gibson, Esq. in Denmark, at ten o'clock A. M. on Thursday, April 25th—

All the interest that Cyrus Ingalls and Timothy G. Hadley had in Lots No. 5 and 6 in Range 19 in Whitefield, N. H.

Also, said Ingalls' interest in a lot of land in Denmark.

Also, said Ingalls' interest in Lots No. 1 and 2 in the 22d Range—No. 1 in the 15th Range—No. 7 in the 6th Range—No. 7 in the 7th Range—and in the timber on Lots No. 6 in the 21st and No. 1 in the 20th Ranges in Whitefield, N. H.

Also, said Ingall's interest in the Pettiah William farm in Denmark.

47 JOHN W DANA, Assignee

Administrator's Sale.

BY License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public Auction, on Monday the sixth day of May, A. D. 1844, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house of the late William Towle in Porter in said County of Oxford, so much of the real estate, including the reversion of the Widow's dower if necessary, as will with the late sales produce the sum of Twenty-nine Hundred Dollars in payment of the just debts of the deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges.

Said estate consists of several Lots of land in said Porter and in Parsonsfield in the County of York.

Terms—Part Cash down, remainder in one and two years with good security.

Dated at Porter, the 29th day of March, A. D. 1844.

47 JOSEPH G. TOWLE, Administrator.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, MARCUS DAVEE, late of Hebron, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by his Mortgage Deed, dated the 21st day of September A. D. 1841, conveyed to Solomon Decester, of said Hebron, a certain piece of land, particularly described in said Deed which is recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds Volume 61, pages 496 & 497, to which reference may be had—And whereas the said Decester on the 23d day of March current, for value received, assigned to the undersigned said Mortgage Deed and the Notes therein described,—and whereas the said Davee has failed to perform the conditions of said Mortgage, we do therefore claim a foreclosure of the same for condition broken, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided

BENJAMIN HODGDON.
LEANDER HODGDON.

Minot, March 28, 1844. *46to47

Sale of Minors Real Estate.

TO be sold at public Vendue or private sale, by License from the Probate Court of Oxford County, at the dwelling house, late the residence of John Turner, late of Turner in said County, deceased, all the interest which Samuel Terry, Henry Paul Batchford Jewett, Elenor and Edwin Cowper Jewett, minor heirs of legatees of the said deceased, have in the Real Estate of said John Turner, viz.—The Home Farm, so called, Lots No 175 & 176, part of Lot Nos. 183, 191, and 200 Also 50 acres, part of the farm formerly owned by Charles Lee Turner, Esq All situated in said Turner

Turner, March 26, 1844 JAMES TORRY.
46

Freedom.

KNOW all men by these Presents, that I, RUFUS BARTLETT, Jr. of Poland in the County of Cumberland, and State of Maine, do hereby relinquish to my son EPHRAIM M. BARTLETT, his time from this day to his arrival to twenty-one years of age to transact business for himself; and I shall claim no part of his earnings and shall not hold myself responsible for any debts which he may hereafter contract.

RUFUS BARTLETT, Jr.

Witness:—DAVID NOYES.
CLEODIUS A. NOYES.

Poland, March 16, 1844. 3w46*

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed, by the Judge of Probate in and for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

ELIJAH RICHARDSON,

late of Sweden in said county, deceased, represented insolvent. Six months from the fifth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-four, are allowed to creditors to bring in and prove their claims against the estate; and the Commissioners will be in session to receive and examine the same on the first Saturday of May and the last Saturday of August next from one to five o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of William H. Kneeland in Sweden. FRANKLIN HOSMER, }
JOHN HAMLIN, } Com'rs.

Sweden, March 7th, 1844. *44

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.
do Tin Foil, 25 50.
Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth, $1,00 1,50, & 2,00
Work warranted.—March 28. tf 47

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

Feb 14 1843. 41